

There is bipartisan consensus that the United States needs significant investment in our infrastructure to build a strong foundation for a successful economy. This is particularly true in the Heartland, where road, water infrastructure, broadband and community facility investments are needed. These investments would support local businesses, help get goods to market and improve quality of life all while creating good-paying jobs. We can make these investments in a fiscally responsible manner.

To realize the benefits of an infrastructure proposal in all parts of the country, any proposal should:

- 1) Direct federal investment to areas with demonstrated need
- 2) Strengthen programs that target support to rural areas and small towns, including technical assistance
- 3) Maintain and expand policies that support America's manufacturers and workers, including Buy American, Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements and the use of project labor agreements

Locks and Dams

More than 600 million tons of goods are shipped along our inland waterway system annually. But most locks and dams have far exceeded their designed lifespan, and the failure of a single lock could shut down traffic up and down the river system. By increasing federal support to the existing public-private partnership – the Inland Waterway Trust Fund – we can:

- Prioritize funding the \$6.8 billion backlog of inland waterway projects
- Fund the Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program and upgrade to 1200' locks on the Upper Mississippi River

Water

Clean drinking water and safe wastewater disposal are requirements for communities of any size, but maintaining the necessary infrastructure can be a significant financial burden for small communities. More than 94% of drinking water utilities in the United States supply communities smaller than 10,000 people, and the EPA projects \$472.6 billion in water infrastructure needs nationwide over the next 20 years. The need to eliminate lead exposure through drinking water is only adding to the demand for federal resources. We can help address the needs of rural communities and small towns if we:

- Fund the USDA Water and Waste Water program's billion dollar project backlog
- Reauthorize and boost funding for the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

Broadband

Access to high-speed internet is a necessity for today's students, families, farmers and businesses. But 14.5 million rural Americans don't have access to internet of adequate speed. Right now, the United States is ranked 27th in the world in terms of broadband access. To help change that, the federal government can:

- Provide sufficient direct support for programs to close the "last mile" gap and deploy sustainable broadband that will meet rural consumers' needs now and in the future
- Encourage local officials to "dig once" to upgrade broadband as they build and repair roads

Health Care

Hospitals are the economic drivers of many rural communities, with even the smallest hospitals employing an average of 185 people with a payroll of \$11.8 million. Yet over 800 rural hospitals are at risk of closure, putting hundreds of thousands of jobs on the line. Hospital closures have devastating impacts on rural economies and feed health disparities between rural and urban residents. Not only do rural residents tend to be older and sicker, they often have to travel further for care and only one-tenth of the nation's physicians practice in rural areas. To support rural economies and improve access to care, we must:

- Improve access to capital for health facilities' construction and modernization, such as purchasing new equipment to promote telehealth
- Test new ways to deliver care that will allow hospitals in small towns and rural areas to keep their doors open without compromising patients' access to critical health services
- Make investments to recruit physicians and other health professionals to practice in rural areas
- Fund the backlog of construction and maintenance at Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities

Roads and Bridges

More than seven of every ten miles of public roads and bridges across America are in rural areas, and travel on these roads is increasing. Everyday use and freight traffic has resulted in growing maintenance needs. In 2018, more than 34% of major rural roads across the country were rated in poor or mediocre condition. To boost local economies and promote public safety, the federal government should:

- Provide a sustainable funding source for the Highway Trust Fund
- Provide robust funding for the RAISE grant program
- Continue safety investments for improvements to High Risk Rural Roads

Airports

America's non-hub airports help spur investment in our local economies, but these airports have critical maintenance and infrastructure needs. Airports are estimated to have a backlog of \$115 billion in deferred and planned infrastructure projects. To address these needs, the federal government should:

- Support funding for airport infrastructure projects, including the Airport Improvement Program
- Maintain the Essential Air Service program that preserves access to smaller airports in rural areas

Rail

An efficient rail network is important for the transport of goods through rural areas and the success of passenger rail. However, federal investments in passenger rail infrastructure have lagged behind even while ridership on long-distance passenger rail routes that serve the Heartland is growing. These routes stop in many rural communities without commercial airports or other intercity transportation. To invest in rural rail, we must:

- Fund passenger rail investments, including long-distance service, the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Program and Restoration and Enhancement Grants
- Continue incentives for maintaining freight rail infrastructure
- Extend the short line "45G" rehabilitation tax credit

Energy

Connecting rural customers to stable and cost-effective electricity – and harnessing the energy that's generated in rural areas – remains a challenge today. Nationwide, our economy loses more than \$25 billion annually due to avoidable power failures. To bring our energy generation and electricity into the 21st Century, an infrastructure plan should:

- Support Rural Utility Service loan programs that help accelerate grid modernization and protection
- Maintain incentives for energy sources like wind, solar and biofuels that promote our energy independence and strengthen rural economies

Education and Research

Beyond their role in education, rural schools are also major employers and community centers. But while four in every ten American students attend rural schools, those schools receive less than a quarter of federal education funding. Nationwide, America's schools need repairs, renovations and modernizations, facing a roughly \$46 billion annual shortfall in infrastructure investment. In addition, the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities identified \$8.4 billion in deferred maintenance for buildings and infrastructure used for agricultural research. To help rural America compete, we should:

- Invest in improvements to rural K-12 facilities
- Invest in agricultural research capacity, including those that fund facilities improvements

Housing and Community Facilities

Housing affordability is a growing concern for rural communities. Since 2000, housing costs in rural areas have steadily increased and one in five rural households pays more than 50% of their income on housing. Further, compared with the typical urban unit, housing in non-metro areas is two times more likely to have incomplete plumbing, inadequate wastewater treatment or unsafe drinking water. In addition, too many communities struggle to adequately support first responders' infrastructure needs to keep their communities safe. To bolster rural communities, we must:

- Support federal programs geared towards addressing housing and homelessness in rural areas, such as the USDA Section 502 Single Family Housing Direct and Guaranteed Loan Programs and Multi-Family Housing Programs
- Bolster programs at USDA, EPA and HUD to address public health concerns posed by unsafe conditions in housing
- Increase support for USDA's Community Facility grant programs to help support first responders and other community facilities